First records of *Tangara cyanicollis melanogaster* from Bolivia

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Our examination of specimens of the Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis* collected recently from the Serranía de Huanchaca region in northeastern Dpto. Santa Cruz, Bolivia (Bates *et al.* 1992), indicates that they are referable to *T. c. melanogaster*, previously known only from northern Mato Grosso and southern Pará, Brazil (Isler & Isler 1987). Nine specimens were collected at five localities, all Prov. Velasco, Dpto. Santa Cruz: Serranía de Huanchaca, 21 km SE Catarata Arco Iris, 670 m (2); Serranía de Huanchaca, 46 km E Florida, 725 m (1); 13 km SW Piso Firme, 230 m (3); 10 km SSW Piso Firme, 230 m (1); and Parque Nacional Noel Kempff Mercado, 86 km ESE Florida (2).

These Bolivian specimens show the combination of points noted by Cherrie & Reichenberger (1923) to be diagnostic of *T. c. melanogaster*. Like specimens examined of *T. c. melanogaster* collected near the type locality in Mato Grosso (Tapirapoan, AMNH 127201 and 128219; Doze Octobre, AMNH 128224), the Bolivian individuals have entirely black underparts (although LSUMZ 15189, a female, shows a slight purplish-blue cast on a few flank feathers), a "strong indigo blue tinge on the middle of the throat", and a decidedly golden wing-covert panel. The birds additionally have a variable amount of blue on the rump and a purplish cast to the forehead, both characters that Cherrie & Reichenberger (1923) suggested can be used to distinguish *T. c. melanogaster* from *T. c. hannahiae* of northern Colombia and Venezuela.

Specimens (LSUMZ 67791–67793) collected in the vicinity of Serra do Cachimbo, Pará, Brazil, over 500 km northeast of either the Mato Grosso or the Bolivian localities, differ slightly from the other specimens that we examined of *T. c. melanogaster* in having a clearer blue throat and forehead, with a reduction in the purple tinge. Because two of these specimens are females with prominent black centres to the crown feathers, potentially indicating immaturity, the significance, if any, of these differences cannot be assessed without additional material.

The Bolivian specimens of *T. c. melanogaster* represent a westward range extension of about 90 km from the nearest locality in Mato Grosso, and were collected approximately 275 km from the type locality of *T. c. melanogaster* at Utiarity, Mato Grosso. The range of lowland *T. c. melanogaster* is still separated from populations of *T. cyanicollis* in the Bolivian Andes by 450 km. The intervening region remains poorly sampled, except for the region around Concepción, Prov. Ñuflo de Chavez, Dpto. Santa Cruz, where Davis (1993) did not find this or any other species of *Tangara*; more tropical areas to the north where *Tangara* would be more likely have yet to be sampled.

Tangara cyanicollis has a unique geographic distribution. Although at first glance it might be categorized as Circum-Amazonian (Remsen *et al.* 1991), its lowland distribution is north of that of Circum-Amazonian species and does not include southeastern Brazil, and its montane distribution is really more in the tropical zone foothills of the Andes than in true montane cloud-forest. Elevations for specimens taken near the Andes in Peru and Bolivia are mainly 300–1300 m (LSUMZ specimens), generally below those of humid montane cloud-forest.

Tangara cyanicollis melanogaster joins a growing list of bird taxa formerly endemic to southwestern Brazil that have now been found in extreme northeastern Bolivia (Bates *et al.* 1989, 1992; Kratter *et al.* 1992).

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